Amusements To-Day. Academy of Manie -- Durie Trus's Cales. Abbry's Park Thanter -- Yurin's Love. Aquartem Circus. Melines. Booth's Theatre-Back Tan's Cales. Blump I'm Statemen - Orate Bunnel's Statemen - Brookway and 2014 th Daty's Thouten - Scalle and Pint Grand Open Hause - The Barles Bayesty's Este St. Theater - The Brook. Havesty's Este Av. Theater-lasty of Lynn. Haveely's Albie's Garden-Humpty Dampty Moster & Plat's Concert Hall-Contect. Monter & Plai's Concert (Intl—Sumer).

Madison Squirer Thent e Hard Kirks.

Manuale Temple—Remirison.

San Francisc : Minsterbe—Broadway and 29's st.

Standard Theatre—By Greature

Theatre Compute—Neilige Gueris Nomine,

Tany Paylor a Theatre—Vally, Metnes. Blates Square Theater-The Banker's Douglater, Wattert's Theatre Part to the Not.

Windsor Theater-Too Bills, &c.

# Great Corporations to the Front.

The Alaska seal fur monopoly will now be able to save the salary of a stationary agent at Washington and the cost of a newspaper lobby, by the election of Gen. MILLER, President of that company, to the United States Senate from California.

The Pacific railroads and other great corporations keep retained attorneys in both Houses of Congress. Sometimes they get beaten by the influence of a strong public opinion, as the Pacific roads were by the THURMAN act, which for the first time called them to account, and made a practical effort to protect the Treasury.

Mild as that measure is in comparison with what it might have been and what it should lave been in strict justice, considering the enormous wealth and resources of these corporations, it was resisted with all the power the Central Pacific, the Union Paeific, and their vast connections could bring to bear on the Senate.

It is an open secret that the Republicans intend, whenever they regain a free working majority in Congress, to take the life out of the THURMAN net, and to restore to the Pacific corporations benefits they were never legally entitled to claim under their charters. Those advantages were allowed to grow up by corrupt collusion and by favoritism in the departments at Washington.

The railroads could easily afford to raise a fund of several millions to set them back where they stood before the passage of the law of May 7, 1878, creating a sinking fund from their revenues for the payment of the bonds advanced by the United States, and the interest accrued thereon, by which the roads were constructed.

Past experience has shown that these corporations had no scruples about using money freely when it would aid legislation for their profit. They have kept for years at the capital an agent familiar with all the sharp practices of the lobby, whose chief duty it has been to secure support in Congress upon the best terms possible. The opinions, the inclinations, the infirmities, and the interests of every member of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, on both sides, have been sought and studied as a business, and formulated like abstracts of titles to real estate. All the changes are carefully noted, and followed up with the same regard to detail as in the case of the old members.

A clear majority of the Senate was reported against the THURMAN bill in this way. And when Jay Gould and Mr. Huntington sat in the gallery, with lists in their hands, dotting off the names as the Secretary called the yeas and nays, the astonishment of both may be imagined when they found themselves in a minority. They looked down upon the patriots who had received their favors with a feeling akin to that which stirred John Kelly when he denounced the four defaulting Aldermen as "Jupasus."

But GOULD and HUNTINGTON did not publiely reproach their "traitors." They knew the necessity under which the Senators in their pay were obliged to go back on their pledges, from a wholesome dread of public opinion, which watched with a penetrating eye every move and vote that day.

Besides, they were sure to have use for these Senators or their substitutes in the future, and therefore did not engage in an unprofitable warfare, believing the day would come, which now seems not distant, when this legislation might be reviewed. The great corporations promise themselves a glorious time under GARFIELD, with a Republican Congress at his back. They have had dealings with him, and they know what to expect. They will control the organization of the next House certainly, and that of the Senate as soon as practicable, all without regard to expense.

## What is New York to Get?

When GARFIELD asked FOSTER to with draw from the Senatorial contest in Ohio, so that John Sherman might be elected, he wounded the pride of a friend who had served him faithfully and well. It was not necessary for Foster to complain, in order that GARFIELD should feel the mistake of his interference, especially for the benefit of a man who had openly charged him with deception and treachery at Chicago.

It is now understood that GARFIELD has sought to conciliate Fosten by offering him the Department of the Interior, and that the latter has accepted the place. GAR PIELD aims by this stroke to play Foster off against Shemman, but with what degree of success can only be known when the game is over.

Incidentally, GARFILLD has provoked enmity in both these steps. Mr. Conkling hates SHERMAN, and he despises Foster, of whom he has publicly spoken in the most con temptuous manner. He has no personal interegorse with Sherman, and he stands in the same relation to BLAINE, the coming Secretary of State.

According to the present state, Mr. Conk-LING will not be on speaking terms with two members of the incoming Administration, and his standing with the new President is yet to be determined. BLAINE and FOSTERS are both inimical to the interest which CONKLING leads, and will do their best to eripple his power. They are all vigorous and about the same age. Forres being fifty two, Conkling fifty-one, and BLAINE fifty years old. Each of them is ambitious, and each looks hopefully forward to the Presidency. They are engaged in a wrestle for mastery in the party.

Now, with a President from Ohio, a Secretary of State from Maine, and a Secretary of the Interior from Ohlo, having as depen dencies of his department the Land Office, the Patent Office, the Pension Office, the Indian Bureau, the Bureau of Education, the Consus Office, and the new Bureau of Pacific Ratical Accounts, may not Mr. Conkling. like Mr. WEBSTER, ask, Where am I to go? Or, in other words, What is to be done for

New York? GARPIELD had not a hope of election without the thirty-five votes of the Empire State. How they were got has passed into history. Roscor Conkling stands at the head of the organization through which this success was achieved, and without his aid

and efforts it could not have been attained. Therefore it is his right, politically speaking, to expect consideration corresponding to the influence which he represents.

To put off New York with a tender of the Navy Department would be little less than an affront. Gen. GARPIELD will hardly venture to make that proposition directly. The suggestion of it, when first made at Washington, was promptly repelled. It is, therefore, not surprising to hear, since this recent arrangement with Mr. Fosten, that Gen. GARFIELD may reconsider his original intention regarding the Treasury. It would hardly do to give all the great departments to the West. New England's account has been settled in the person of Mr. BLAINE. New York, therefore, naturally comes to the front, and Mr. CONKLING doubtless waits for an invitation from Mentor to stgnify his wishes about a sext in the Cabinet. How long will be have to wait?

### New York in 1880.

The population of the State of New York was 5,083,173 last year. We therefore gained between 1870 and 1890 a total of 700,414 inhabitants. Of this increase much the greater part took place in the five chief cities of the State, New York, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Albany, and Rochester. They added 520,769 to their population. This State therefore now contains about as many people as Belgium and a million more than Portugal. It also has a larger population than all New England by about a million. These comparisons help us to gain a proper conception of the magnitude of the State which ranks first among the States of the Union in population and in resources. Other interesting statistics regarding New York we obtain from the message of Gov. CORNEDA.

The total funded debt of the State is \$9,114,054.87. Except for the canals, we should have substantially no debt, for the general fund State debt is all paid, only that something over one hundred and twenty thousand dollars remains as the amount necessary to yield an income sufficient to pay the Indian annuities. The revenues brought in enough last year to pay all current liabilities, and besides contributed \$690,000 to the sinking fund. That is a remarkably good showing.

It ought to mean decreased taxes for the present year; but our moustrous new Capitol will cat up \$1,600,600, and the tax levy must be increased from less than three mills to three and a half mills to meet the appropriations for that disastrous building.

The net revenue from the causis was greater than in 1879 by over \$141,000, though the increase in expenses was over \$187,000. The sudden and early closing of the canals by ice in November stopped more than a thousand boats, carrying six million bushels of grain.

The State spent the great sum of \$10,296,977 on public instruction last year, about three-quarters of it going for teachers wages. We have 11,899 school houses, 20,730 tenchers, and 785,653 volumes in the school district libraries. The number of children attending the public schools is 1,631,593, or about one-fifth of the whole population of the State. The number of children of school age in private schools is set down as only 198,567, or a tenth part of those who are enjoying the benefits of the free instruction How thoroughly education is diffused is shown by the circumstance that of the population of the State between the ages of five and twenty-one years, those not included among the school attendants number less than five hundred thousand.

It is gratifying to find that our prison population is decreasing with the improvement in the times. The average number in the Clinton, Auburn, and Sing Sing prisons last year was only 2,970, against 3,379 two years before.

Insanity, however, is increasing at a remarkable and even alarming rate, if we take the census of our public insanc asylums during the last four years as the criterion. They contained inst October 9,543 patients, against 9,015 in 1879, 8,771 in 1878, and 7,921 in 1877. But it is not safe to conclude that the increase in insanity has been as great . as these figures would indicate. Some of the patients may in former years have been in the poorhouses or in the almshouses, and manifestations which once were not esteemed as evidences of lunacy are not counted as such, and the tendency to obtain the restraint of an asylum for the insane increases. There is, however, unquestionably a growth in the frequency of this form of disease. And how to check it is one of the most serious questions with which medical science has to deal. But building enormously expensive insane asylums like that at Buffile, for instance, which cost more than four thousand dollars for every in mate, is not the way to solve the difficulty. The management of our public asylums for lunaties is most prodigal, while in its scientifle aspects it is behind the best European

examples. The greater prosperity of the country is forcibly shown in the increase of deposits in the 117 savings banks doing business in the State. It was \$30,769,230 last year. The number of depositors was 912,863, an increase during the year of 85,011. The total amount due depositors was \$335,461,570. Their average deposits were therefore over \$367. And of the total population of the State, almost a fifth are included among the savings

bank enpitalists. Take it all in all, New York enters upon the new year in a condition of prosperity which has few examples in the world. To maintain and increase that prosperity will be the business of every individual citizen and of those who make laws for us at Albamy; and to that end THE SUN will keep vigilant watch over legislation.

## Inquisitorial Taxation.

Comptroller Wadsworth devotes a condderable portion of his annual report to a discussion of the provisions and practical operation of the new law concerning the taxation of corporations, which was enacted last year. He recommends the amendment of the statute in many important respects. Manufacturing corporations carrying on manufacture within this State are expressly excepted from its operation. Mr. Wans-WORTH says that gas companies and printng companies claim to be manufacturing ompanies, but he hardly believes this was the intent of the law. He therefore urges that the language be so altered as to make it perfectly clear what corporations are exempt.

It would be difficult to assign any valid reason for taxing gas and printing companies under this act and exempting corporations which manufacture things other than gas or books and newspapers. We are strongly inclined to think that the exception in its present form includes both; but all doubt on the subject should at once be removed by an amendment distinctly declaring them to be exempt. We approve the Comptroller's recommendation, if carried

out in this way. There is a radical objection, however, to the whole scheme of taxation contemplated by the act. The system for which it pro-

payers dislike an income tag. It is odious because it obliges them to make public their private affairs. When men form a corporation they carry their personal feelings with them; and although a corporation is said to have no soul, it may be just as reluctant to tell the world the amount and number of its dividends as its stockholders would be to disclose their own incomes respectively. To make dividends the basis of taxation is substantially to impose an income tax on cor-

porntions. We are apprehensive that the permanent adoption of such a system will be injurious to the material interests of this State. One instance has already come to our attention in which a corporate enterprise of great magnitude, and involving the investment of a large amount of capital as well as the employment of numerous skilled and unskilled workmen, has been excluded from New York simply because the promoters would not submit to the inquisitorial taxation imposed by our recent statute, and feared there would be further legislation having the same tendency.

Whatever difficulties may lie in the way, the Legislature should endeavor to enforce the payment by corporations of their just and fair proportion of the taxes of the State without any inquisition into their incomes

#### Sentencing People to Become Insune. Do we, in this boasted age of civilization

and Christianity, not only inflict personal confinement and bodily punishment upon persons convicted of crime, but also decree that they shall be made insane? From evidence recently brought to light it

would seem that in effect we do procisely this. The Superintendent of the State Asylum for the Insane at Uties, Dr. THEODORE DIMON reports that the proportion of insane among convicts is ten times greater than among all the people of the State, and that of convicts sentenced to Imprisonment for life the enormous proportion of fourteen per cent. become insane!

It does not follow from this, by any means, that crime should go unpunished, nor that imprisonment as a means of punishment should be abolished. But it seems to us that it does follow that a change, and a radteal change, should be made in the whole system of imprisonment and of the treatment of prisoners. We have a right to pro tect the community against the depredations of the vicious by placing convieted criminals in safe keeping; but we have no right to treat those who are wholly within our power in such a manner as to destroy or impair their minds. On the contrary, the course of treatment should have especial aim at both mental and moral culture. This we have always insisted upon as the only course consistent with any sentiment of humanity or with any enlightened sense of duty. But the obligation is now made more clearly apparent by this startling exposition of the effects of the dreariness of prison life as it at present exists.

We commend this great subject to the earnest consideration of all Christians and all humanitarians.

## How Civil Service Reform is Carried Out.

A telegram to the Herald reads as follows: " NASHVILLE, Jan. 4 .- A. A. PREEMAN, Solicitor-General for the Post Office Department; Special Agents John D. Minnig and M. J. Waldbon; James Maynare, sen and prirate secretary of Postmaster-General Maynand; an WILLIAM RULE, Postmaster at Knoxville, are among the Federal efficeholders here in the interest of Marnaup."

And this is the way civil service reform is carried out under Mr. HAYES. We were told that officers of the general Government were not to be allowed to meddle in politics at all. Of course, to enforce such an order would have been the institution of a kind of slavery which would have made the holding of public office a degradation and an inamy. The order is certainly more honore in the breach than in the observance. But that does not diminish the hypocrisy of making it, or professing that such a rule yould be enforced.

Then again, the interference with the polit ical freedom of a public officer, which is wholly unwarranted by law, and to permit him to neglect his public duties and to ab sent himself from the post of duty for the purpose of influencing an election, are two widely different matters. Here are five subordinates of the Post Office Department upparently neglecting their official duties, ab sent from their places of duty, by permission of the Postmaster-General, devoting themselves to the promotion of his election to the United States Senate!

Mr. HAYES is as abstemious in carrying his professions of civil service reform into practice as he is in the use of wines and liquors.

Mr. Camenon seems to have his Legislaure in excellent order. Even his father never cept it in a better state of discipline; and the weiling pride of the old gentleman may be imsgrined as he sees the droves of representative going up to DONALD's house for their orders, with less bashfulness and more open servilit than ever it was done in his time.

The contest among the Republican candidates in New Jersey for a seat in the United States Senate increases in intensity as the day of the election draws near. It is whispered around that money is freely promised and used to influence the result. Every member of the Legislature who actively supports Roseson in the nominating caucus will be suspected of

having been bought. The best elements in the Republican party of New Jersey are hostile to Robeson. Can they not gather up power and courage enough to crush out his present aspirations? If it comes to a choice of evils, the south Jersey opponents of Romson had better units upon a candidate

in the central or northern counties. The persecution of the Jews in Germany has called popular attention in a very remarkable way to Hebrew fairs, festivities, and beneficial associatious on this side of the ocean. It has become a movement of the day to give Gentile sympathy and welcome to these, and popular Gentile preachers lecture and speak for them. Thus it is an ill wind that blows nobody good; and israelites in America are profiting, however reluctantly, by the woes of

their brethren in Germany. As a preliminary to the projected surander of the Sioux, Major Lone, last Sunday, surrounded them, shelled their camp, and empelled them to surrender," as his despatch runs. "I burned up about sixty of their siges," he adds, " which will hurt them badly. This last is quite credible, as the final words of the despatch are: "Thermometer 24° below zero.

Mr. CHITTENDEN'S account of his defeat by the Rev. J. Hyarr Smirn was the enlivening feature of yesterday's debate on the Funding bill in the House. Debate on the HOLLADAY claim occupied the time of the Senate.

Mr. NATHAN GOPP, Jr., of West Virginia, may be a fine young man, but it passes comprehension why Haves should persistently hang on to men from the interior to put at the head of the navy. If the salt-water States are fit to take care of any interest in the Govern-ment, it is the navy. But Hayes, after having gone years ago out to Indiana, to secure Anclent Mariner Thompson, now, in search of that worthy's successor, instinctively turns his eyes again away from the ocean, and lets them rest on West Virginia. Perhaps he thought vides is too inquisitorial. Individual tax- | that Indiana, though well situated in regard to

the see, was after all too pear the great fresh water lakes, which are a sort of tpland sea and West Virginia is free from that imputation

SENATOR WHYTE'S resolution, providing for the purchase by Congress of a sword alleged to have been used by Gen. WASHINGTON in th Revolutionary war, may be well in its way, if some sort of inventory can be had of the number of these weapons yet remaining to purchase. New York State alone has bought two swords alleged to have been wielded by WAREINGTON. and there is no reason for supposing that she has been alone in her regard for such objects. These two, at Albany, cost \$10,000 each, and the one now offered to Congress is put at the same price, which may be considered, perhaps, the market valuation. The sword of WASHINGTON naturally is provocative of patriotic emotions; but these become less vivid when the object o veneration is multiplied many times, as is sometimes said to be the case with the skull of a saint. Undoubtedly, Washington used more than one sword; but it might be well to find out how many swords he owned that he never used at all, so as to throw light on other proposals for purchase in subsequent centuries.

Was it in grim obedience to that old motto, "Ladies first," that Mrs. METERHOPER was hanged vesterday before LAMMENS, her alleged partner in crime? She had already been dend half an hour when the man was taken out of his cell and judicially strangled also.

From the Queen's speech, read at the opening of the British Parliament yesterday, it appears that her Majesty, as advised by Mr. GLADSTONE, is anxious about the unfulfilled portions of the treaty of Berlin; is going to vindicate her authority in the Transvani; regrets the continuance of the war in Basutoland, and does not intend to permanently occupy Candabar. She says that Ireland, in spite of an abundant harvest, is in an alarming condition, what with agrarian crimes, a paralysis of the law, and wholesale terrorism. In this emergency she has decided to at once ask additional and sufficient powers; but she is still desirous to redress Ireland's grievances, and recommends new legislation upon the relation of landlord and tenant, to enable a larger proportion of the population to become landowners, removing all obstacles arising out of limitations on the ownership of property, with due provision for the security of the interests involved." Among the other measures which Parliament is asked to consider is one abolishing flogging in the army and navy; another is for the suppression of corrupt practices at elections.

If we may judge by the first day's proceedings, and the temper among members which they evince, this is going to be as lively a session of the British Parliament as has been seen of late years. The cheers with which the majority hailed the appearance of Mr. GLAD-STONE in the House found an instant response in the still more demonstrative applause with which the Home Rulers greeted the arrival of Mr. PARNELL. To the Government's notices of repressive bills and a motion of urgency, Mr. PARKELL replied with a notice of his intention to oppose them, and to offer a resolution touching the relations between England and Ireland. Then Mr. LABOUCHERE added fuel to the fire by giving notice of a motion that the House of Lords has had its day. Evidently there are interesting times ahead.

We shall soon know now what Messrs, BRIGHT and CHAMBERLAIN think of the Irish policy unfolded in the Queen's speech, and in the notices given in the House yesterday by Mesars. FORSTER and GLADSTONE. According to cur rent report, the contention of the Radical memers of the Cabinet has been that land-law reform should precede coercion, or at least go hand in hand with it. If so, they have been overruled.

The eager attention with which some boys in church, on Sunday, watch for the "Amen" of the minister's benediction, in order to get the best of the start in their weekly championship short-distance race along the aisles to the doors, is not more remarkable than the competitive alertness of New York legislators at Albany for the "Amen" of the Chaplain, in order to secure the floor. In the cases both of word acts like the pistol shot that starts a HAN-LAN or the flag drop that sends off an Isonomy. Still, the speed with which a dozen legislators thus jump to their feet at the first syllable o Amen is more creditable to their sinews than to their piety.

We find in the columns of the Berkshire Courier, a Republican journal of Massachusetts, the following statement in regard to the Money letter:

"It is no secret in private circles that the proposition opmilish the letter was first made to fine Sua, and that topened Mr. Dana's eyes as they had never been opened select."

This may be no secret in private circles; but we are entirely imporant what circles are refer red to by the Courier. No proposition to publish the Money letter was ever made to us. We never saw it until it had been published; and as soon as we saw it we knew that it was a forgery. and denounced it accordingly.

Referring to his imprisonment in the Tombs several years ago, and the proposal to send him to the Utica Asylum, Citisen Grougs FRANUES TRAIN is pleased to send us a short series of categorical questions. He would not do this if he did not expect and want candid an swers:

"I Do you believe District Attorney PHELPS, NOAS DAVIS, and Dr. HARMOND thought me insanc! That is not impossible. Minds of peculiar originality have in all ages been more or less misunderstood.

"I As I have never had a trial on the Courses: charge, am I not entitled to one, or to damages for false

The action for redress should have followed close after the grievance. "I If Tun Sex believed me same under this terrible

A belief in your sanity did not necessarily im-

ply approval of your indiscretions. "4 As terrible power is developing in my nature through evolution, ought I to use it in demanding rota-bution for the greatest outrage of the century?"

Is it possible that you are evoluting backward toward resentment, sense of injury, and the lust of revenge? We thought those demons were driven out long ago, Citizen. A question of this kind from a philosopher who professes to have evoluted beyond the petty business of unpsychical souls, indicates either a marked retrogression or temporary dyspensia.

Mr. WARNER of Rochester has offered a prize of \$200 for each new comet discovered by an American astronomer within a year. He may have to put his hand in his pocket a good many times to settle his account with the star gazers, for KEPLER said that the depths of space are as full of comets as the ocean is of fishes. But Mr. Wannen has neglected one very important matter. There is no discrimination in his offer. He is ready to pay the same price for a minnow as for a whale. If some enterprising astronomer, after spending many sleepless nights at the telescope, should detect the com-ing of such a comet as that of 1859, which had a tail that reached the genith and lighted the whole sky with its blaze; or one like that c 1744, which had six tails, each thirty-five milion miles long; or a blazer like the one that scared the war-loving Romans about the time that Cassas was assussinated, he would get no more for it than for a little polliwog of a comet that would not frighten a child when seen through a forty-foot telescope. It has been a dong time since a first-class comet has paid us a visit, and it is not to be expected that such a one will take the trouble to display its splendors for an unappreciative generation that reckons it at no higher value than a bit of unterrifle vapor that no one but the astronomers ever sees. Some discrimination must be made against the tailless small fry that of late have been flocking to this particular shoal of the universe, or else the big fellows will stay away. Mr. WARNER should revise his offer

READJUSTING REPRESENTATION

Interview with the Han, S. S. Cox and Letter from Gen. Walker. "Yes," said the Hon. S. S. Cox yesterday to the reporter for THE SUN, "I was surprised that Mr. Springer should try to take from my ommittee (Census) the apportionment matter. By precedent and propriety it belongs to us

and we are studying it. Only we are awaiting Gen. Walker's official report to Congress," It will be remembered that on Wednesday Mr. Springer of Illinois tried to get the House to refer his Minority Representation Reappor tionment bill to the Committee on Elections, in which he is potent, instead of to the Gensus

"Mr. Springer," continued Mr. Cox, "had better attend to his own committee work, and put the contestants and contestees in election cases out of their agony by clarifying the House. His minority representation plan is not original. Its elements have been discussed by Mr. Hare Stuart Mill, and everybody. It is not a feasible scheme; and if it were, it had better wait for some other occasion and bill than the Apportionment."

When do you expect Gen. Walker's report?" "His official report will be sent in by Monday, when I shall be on hand if I am able to be up

and about. Gen. Walker writes to me:

"Itelegraphed you yesterday that I did not think I could furnish the final figures before the 10th inst. I send you an approximate statement upon which some considerable figuring is being done but which of course will not answer for the action of Congress. I think the statement is probably correct within five thousand of the inhabitants of the whole country. Those in one State are not likely to disturb its relations to other States, above or below on the list. I send copies of my Scutili Carolina report. The second investication is not yet complete, but inasmuch as the five townships already canvassed show slight games since June, the subject is not likely to be pursued by any one adversely to the census.

"The statement giving the country fifty-one millions was a newspaper canard, You will find that the statements show a population of about fifty millions one hundred and fifty-two thousand. You shall have the earliest information of the exact population when obtained." and about. Gen. Walker writes to me:

# MEDICAL ASPECTS OF CRIME.

#### inlphur for Original and Acquired Sin and Anit us a Sin Detergent.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is remarkable, when we contemplate the vast practical importance of the medical aspects of crime, that the autiect should have been so neglected. Science, while it has given us some expert criminals, has offered little in the way of punishment except in the somewhat too elegant method of electricity. But it has made ome observations in moral pathology and the therapeutic effects of certain medicines used in abnormal conditions, which should have a more complete recognition. Many scientists believe that a large class of criminals abould be treated that a large class of criminals should be treated for physical disease. Their experiments have shown that many cases are susceptible of cure, while the condition of the greater part of them may be alleviated by proper medical treatment. It seems fairly shown that the enlightened medical care of criminals would be more productive of good than the very discouraging methods ordinarily used, while they would, in certain types, make more impression than even the offices of religion, however beneficial these may be in certain cases.

The Vienna physician who collected the skulls of twenty-live murderers and demonstrated that

The Vienna physician who collected the skulls of twenty-five murderers and demonstrated that all had an abnormal development of similarly marked peculiarities mode a long stride toward initiating scientific consideration for criminals. If, then, organic trouble is shown to have a specific connection with great crimes, why may not functional difficulties be as clearly connected with lesser ones? Modern thought and observation have, in inct, given rise to deductions in this matter which should be thoroughly scrutinized and tested. It should be remembered that it is only by putting medical treatment for crime into active operation that its force can be accurately measured.

Dr. D. A. Gorton, one of our distinguished physicians and authors, called sitention to some of the foregoing considerations in his treatise, "The Drift of Medical Philosophy," published some five years ago, wherein he

published some five years ago, whorein he quoted in brief some of the opinions of English investigators of the subject. Dr. Gorton savs:

Dr. Gorion saws:

It is becoming to be arrongly managed that moral delinquences and delects proceed from a source more stubborn than human will or native preference; and, tudeed, that even voltion is a sequence as well as a cause of mental phenomena, and may there be under the doming that even voltion is a sequence as well as a cause of mental phenomena, and may there be under the doming pathology would show that moral perversity is quite as example as recumatism or rhemma; that sin is often no less an existency than itch, measies, or except less in lact, nothing in pathology is now more firmly established than that all the passions, as well as every moral and intellected laculty, may become the sent of moral disturbances, and the moral phenomena engolect three by proper symptoms of medical diagnosis and treatment.

The nuthor says further:

The nutbor says further:

The nutbor says further:

The nutbor says further:

The number the class observers of medicinal serious does not know the efficacy of sulphurin contempt; Of beliadent in temper disease; Of commable indices in the first disease; Of cannot not only the first of armicle in districtions; Of armicle in districtions; Of armicle in districtions; Of armicle in districtions; Of serious in the first distriction of the contemperature of the co He also declares his confidence in sulphur as a remody for sin, original or acquired," and ells us that "common salt is certainly one of

nature's great sin detergents and moral prophylactics." A case is cited of softening of the brain giving A case is cited of softening of the brain giving rise to extrome profantly, and a case of avarice caused by jaundice and cured with mercury.

A remarkable case is that of an henorable Christian man who developed, in the cause of disease, crusity and profantly becoming at his grossily valuar and immeral. He died of paralysis, and examination revealed a tumor at the base of the brain.

The writer believes that the true cause and rationale are due "to the presence in the blood and brain of a real, tangible, and demonstrable disease." He says furthermore that:

This is a grand, scientific eversition, which marking

This is a grand, scientific revelation, which maskind fail to estimate at its proper value, or for which they show no proper appreciation.

The summing up of the physiologist's point of view is as follows: That moral evil and physical disease may have a com-mon origin, and, consequently, common laws of care, and that a medicane that can cure the one maybe equally beingdown down the other.

The author of "The Drift of Medical Philoso-phy" is very far from being alone in his con-cusions. Dr. Henry Mandsley, the author of "Responsibility in Mental Disease," says: There is a class of them (criminals) marked by defective physical and mental organization; one result of their nat-ural device, which results determines their destiny to its, being an extreme deficiency or abscuce of moral sense. It is further stated that "a considerable por-tion of them are weak-minded, epiteptic and become insane," and that, moreover, "they would go mad if they were not criminals, and they do not go mad because they are criminals." In "The Hereditary Nature of Crime," J. Bruce

Thompson Suys:

Is all my experience I have never seen such an accumulation of method appearances as I witness in the postmulation of method appearances as I witness in the postmulation of method appearances as I witness in the postmulation of method appearances as I witness in the postminutes in the post of the prison of the prison of minutes their physical traines, and white their mode of life in prison
in minutes their physical kersini, I doubt whether their
minds are equally beached, if improved at all. Is it surprising that, in the light of such facts,

He who raises moral path-logy to a science, expand-ing, so demantizing, and apolyting many fragmentary to servamona that have been already made, with probably take a high place among the master intellects of mannating Should not something be done at once in this direction, even if we begin only by a separation of the ordinary criminals from those who are obviously the victims of disease? Should there

of the ordinary criminals from those who are not be instituted immediately a society for the investigation of crime, which shall have a breader, more humane, more effectual, and more scientific object than an organization which soeks to detect, to forrer out, and to crush the criminal, but is absolutely powerless for his cure?

Will not a moral pathology point out more clearly those who really deserve punishment, and the best methods of making it just and salutary? Will it not aid in the operation of the reformatories, and teach us at least not to inflict uscless punishmenta? Will it not lead us also to examine into those many and complex social causes of crime, which would comble us to reduce the effect by lessaning the cause?

And, finally, will it not give us an enlarged and more intelligent charity for these unhapty children of crime, whom we pursue so rejuntlessly and punish so ignorabily?

Isaac Waldbrox.

45 Vandam street, New York, Dec. 22.

45 VANDAM STREET, NEW YORK, Dec. 20 The World's Fair and the New York Cen-tral's Subscription.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: Referring o the article on the "World's Fair Subscriptions," ished in this morning's Sex, I derire to eav that no a lon was made of Mr. Vandertolt's subscription, or con was usure of Mr. Vanderbill's subscription, or any other subscription, at the meeting of the Executive Connative being scholars. The antiver of subscription being entering in the hands of a sub-committee in enhancing the said sub-committee as the connations to each of the hands of a sub-committee at the previous meeting to thank Mr. Vanderbill and the Louisal Rail road Company for their liberal subscription.

Option of Extras Rather Extensional Commission, New York, Jan. 6, 1981.

Nevertheless, Col. Stellmins does not deny that the NewYork Central Bailrond has antecepted \$250,000 on the condition that \$4,000,000 are raised, and that the sub eristion has created much disappointment.

# To the Ebitor of The Sun-Sir: Let me

say to those suffering with diphtheria: Take common resay to those suffering with diplumeria. Take common re-outions, cut them up, pound to a prip, and tand on the outside of the throat, renewing as ofton as the pulp be-d. II. McCarrant.

IMMENSE RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

More Miles of New Track Laid in 1880

Than Ever Before. OHIGAGO, Ill., Jan. 6 .- The Railway Age, in its forthcoming number, presents a summary showing the mileage of track actually laid down in the United States during the year 1880. The footings show that 7,027 miles of new track were laid during the past twelve months on at least 234 different lines. These figures are greater than for any year since 1871, and the mileage is greater by 54 per cent, than that of 1879. The Age anticipates that final figures 1879. The Age anticipates that final figures will increase the grand total to 7,500 miles, a mileaue greater than has been constructed in the United States or any other country in any previous year. The only State in which no work has been done is Mississippi, and the only Territories are Idaho, Wyoming, and Indian, from which railroads are kept, although enger to onter, and Alaska. Another year will see large additions in these Territories. Dakota leads the country with 680 miles of new track, Texas comes next with 689; then Ohio, 525; New Mexico, 519; Iowa, 445; Colorado, 401; Nebraska, 385; Illinois and Knusas, 340 each. The total mileage in the United States is 98,704, against 69,283 in 1871 and 74,096 in 1875.

## CAPT. EADS'S INTHMUS SCHEME.

#### Liberal Concretions from Mexico in Aid of Rie Ship Bearing Railroad.

New OBLEANS, La., Jan. 6.-Capt. James B. Eads returned yesterday from Vera Cruz. Capt. Eads proposes to go up the Usupanapa River some distance to select his road, and thus save considerable distance. By using this river and the Contraconicos, into which it flows as well as lagoons on the other side, the distance across the Tehuantepec Isthmus to the Pacific will be reduced from 145 miles by rail to 190. The Mexican Government gives to Capt Ends's company the right to build a ship railway across the Isthmus; grants it one milition acres of land on the short of the Pacific, on which to build a terminus of the railroad and establish a habor; empowers it to charge and collect a toll of \$5 per ton on the freight of a ship and cargo passing over the read. Light is also given for a railroad and telegraph line, on which only the customary rates can be charged. In return for this Capt, Edds agrees to carry on the railroad all ships of war, numitions, mails, &c., free of charge. The building of the road must be commenced within two vears and completed in ten venus from Blay I, 1881. One of the remarkable features of the grant is, that contrary to her custom. Mexico will allow Capt, Eads to secure the aid of foreign Governments to guarantee dividends, and Capt, Eads is satisfied that the United States Government will endorse the plan up to \$50. as well as lagoons on the other side, the disforeign Governments to guarantee dividends, and Capt. Eads is satisfied that the United States Government will endorse the plan up to \$50,000,000. Ex-President Diez is a hearty supporter of the sceme, and has been one of its warmest advocates.

### MUSICAL.

#### The Symphony Society's Rehearsul. Dr. Damrosch's concerts show no falling

if either in quality of material or in public interest. The programms of the yesterday afternoon reliearsal was as good as anything we have had this season and the audience over flowed into the smaller hall at the back of the main auditorium. The first number, Bosthoven's Fourth Sym-

phony, was excellently rendered. "ime, accent, fusion of tone, shading-all we equite, or phony, was excellently rendered, "lime, accent, fusion of tone, shading—all were quite, or nearly quite, up to the best mark of orchestral work. If any deficiency were noticeable, it might be, perlinps, a slight lack of richness and solidity in the tone of the first strings. The horn, too, after the manner of such instruments, wavered a little in a solo passage or two. Herr Wilhelmi played the Bruch violin concerto in G with the splendid incisive force of tone, the massive grasp of method, which makes his single violin dominate an orchestra. His playing of the "Bach Chaponne" was a fine instance of technical difficulties overcome and made as naught by his wonderful skill in execution. It les a rugged, and, on superfleid hearing, unattractive work, whose inner meaning and real beauty and power unfold only to patient and sympathetic study. The "Romanou," of his own composition, and the adaptation of the "Preisiled" from the "Meistersinger" were heartily enjoyable.

Hans you Brunsart's Fronling's fantalsic was given for the first time in America, and well given, though not so smoothly as would have been the case with a more familiar work. It is evidently a typical production of the modern Wagner-Berlicz school, permeated with the influence and spirit, and even the minute instrumental methods of the great Bayreuther. So far, indeed, does it carry this devout, but possibly unconscious plagiarism, that whole phruses and passages might seem, on a hasty hearing, to have been transferred bodily from "Tannhades" or the "Nibelangen. "As a representative work, produced here for the first time, it may fairly claim the second hearing it will have at the concert on Saturday evening before commenting on it more in detail.

Taxatles. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I believe Henry George is right. It is absurd, when you come to think of it, to tax anything but land values. Gov. Cornell, in showing up the way personal property escapes faxation, gives but a strong reason why personal property should not be taxed. I do not believe the arguments ad-vanced in "Progress and Poverty" have been answered. or ever can be answered. It has convinced toe that those who clamor for capital to be taxed are barking up the wrong tree. Land values only should lear taxation.
—land which cannot be concealed or taken away, and on which the tax invied could be fully collected, as no other

Limestone Broth. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sor: "D. J. A. of Tompkinsville gave in today's Sun a recipe for mink ing "snow water pancakes." His desire being to being the penniless, allow me to belp him with a recipe for One permites, allow the to belp him with a recipe for immediate both. It is supple, and requires but a little industry to enjoy it all the year round. I find my limestones where I meet them, and by carefully washing and wrapping them to a late of estimation they have longer than I meeting them to a late of estimation of the year hardone. I a not mean; filled with some Tail your increasing the late of the late o

office and symming serve up. The functions may be reserved for another meal. Touristricks, N.Y., Jan. 6. — Cour or Cursing.

# Ireland's Future.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The cause of Irish independence is not lest, although England nours troops into freland provided with buckshot, shells, am cannon. Besides this, the Irish people are threatened with a Georgian act. Why should Ireland despond, despair, or disarm? The robber wishes his victim to disarm so as to rob him with impunity. So it is with con-quered and subject nations. The notion of ingland is to disarm the people of Afchanistan, of India, of Ireland, and Southern Africa in order that no apprehonsion may exist of their giving trouble to England's robber rule freshad has five un thous and a half of mehatiants. A levy or masse thereof would place in the field at least 500. All ones are the properties of war, but numbers, course, each fortistes, said, genine, and orranization, supplemented by Ireland's sometin England, Sectional, Waise, America, Australia, and the bess of the ocean, should prevail against 40,000 soldiers and soften ocean, should prevail against the world's sympathies, but free born mor excert that Ire hand with strike a blow for human hoerty. Let her make the socificus for liberty that the Greeks. Montenegrian, wiss, Servians, Zuita, Boors, Aghens, Americans, and, S. Martin, S. Martin, and Colles have made! Hor enough is weaker than the timal, conservative, and canhoes are widing to allow it took old imperial floure eights of the years to die, struggling against the hardorism holdes who comes, passed her. I have hope that fruitant can make a light to theory, otherwise is should comboe! Its crime the notion had a remove the analysis of the decision of the crime that an action this what it one do in war when it never filling to action takes to take of sold. and Southern Africa in order that no apprehension ma-NEW YORK # 31 0, 1981.

## A Question.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sire On the rival of the St Lewis express at the Grand Central de-et this morning a hely in the sleeping car St Nicholas as found to be too ill to be moved in the ordinary way. , in a chair. A stretcher was procured from the standard state of the standard state of the standard state of the standard state of the standard st

#### Getting Rich Pretty Fast. From the Cincinners than

A man with the enormous wealth now possessed by Mr. Vanderblit could add to it very rapelly, in fact, it will double itself in twenty years if put into four per cent bonds and let alone, save to add the annual in terest. With the present "start" which Mr. Vanderid has in bonds and dividend paying stocks, it will be an easy matter for him, to be worth as least \$250,000,000 should be live twenty yourshopeo. It is said that he is worth more than half that sun now

## Classification of Connecticut Legislators,

Hantrong, Jan. 5.- The Legislature assemble today. In the Senate there are 8 lawyers, 7 manufacturers, 3 merchants, and 1 farmer, physician, and banker sect. The classification of the House is as follows. Farmers, 33, manufacturers, 40, merchants, 25; chants, or mairrance. 4. Buthlers, railranders, frecher and paschanics, it each, takekaniths, painters, sational travel immost dealers, international checks, commorcial travel iers, butchers, calmettantists, uniters, and carriage makers, 2 and, the butchers, mattern maker, fisherman, mushler, continuous, railrost conductor, machinast, ice dealer, minister, broker, joiner, mason, quarracr, groups, and bookkaeper, 1 each, occupation not given, 8, deceased, 1. Total, 245. awyork 2r physicians, 0; bankers, 5; retired mer

## A Million Bollars' Worth of Worms.

Three car loads of silk worms, valued at 1000,000, strived over the Eric Railrad, on Wednes-ity. They came from thins by the Way of San Fran-son and were skipped to France yesterday morning. evils or this or that ammorment.

## SUNBEAMS.

-A dead pauper's coat, at Fort Scott,

Kansas, was found to be lined with \$300 in good money, which goes to the State, no helr appearing. -Even Siberia has its university, an institution that is located in the city of Tomsk, possesses a

library of 35,000 volumes, and has already cost several hundred thousand notions -Capt. Webb, who first accomplished the

feat of swimming across the British Channel, has deter-mined to try next summer to swim from Hotyhead to Kingstown, a distance of seventy miles.

-Moody and Sankey have found the reperation of San Prancisco a longer job than they ar ticipated, and they have been compelled to forego a visit to New Orleans. Next summer they will go to

-Mayor Stokley of Philadelphia refuses to license any place of amisoment which has a bar. Piniadelphia Germans must be very different to those in New York if they nationally endure the destruction of

their lager beer and music baunta.

-A Chicago woman broke a kerosene lamp, while drunk, and the blazing oil ran over her. A man undertook to put out the flames, but she furiously tought him off, declaring that the fire felt good, and that it should not be extinguished. She was burned to death

-Four days' sport on the preserves of Lord Setton, with six guns, presinced 6.544 head of game. This is said to be unparableled in sport. Battue sheeting, driving a coach, and, in times past, acting as a block to show off Paole's masterpieces, have been Lord Setton's special vocations in life.

-Brazil inaugurated, about ten years ago, a system of gradual emancipation for its slaves, by means of which slavery would coase in 1900. A large number of planters voluntarily freed their slaves, and the movement was popular for awhile; but of late a reac tionary party has galood strength, and the result is a fresh egitation of the subject.

-Paris at the present moment is possessed with a terrible crase for old brocades, old stuffs, and old embroideries. The fashiounbly store for the mument is a ingy old house in the Marais, where an old Jewis rereases has stared up pules upon pikes of these raics of the past. The other day the Viceinte de la Panorza brought 60,000 francs into this corner of the Marais to buy stuffs to parnish his hotel.

seir children are treated with no consideration in the public schools, and that, to educate them properly, private thitian must be precised. They lately asked the Beard of Education to hire colored teachers in at best one of the negro schools, and several candidates for the positions passed a competitive examination successfully; but the request has been detied. -By George Eliot's death, sums up the Lumbon Academy, we are left with only one hiving novellet who is absolutely of the first class. Thackeray died soon after George Elliot became famous, and Dickens when she had yet much of her best work to do. During all the years in which she labored, it is perinde true that only one novellist or extraordinary ganius had arisen. It is

-The negroes of Baltimore claim that

time by Dickers, Touckersy, and George Eliot can be claused at the present moment, it claimed at all, only by a single novelist—by Thomas Hardy. -Herr Fürst, proprietor of the Sword Hatel at Zuriob, has been found guilty, together with his sended law, of burning down the hotel on the Otto Kuin, of which he was furmerly the owner. He has been con ich and the war is and the son in law to five years' penal servitude. The hotel was insured for 3 0,000 france. The affair ereated great excitement in Zarich. A crowd of five thousand persons assembled before the court house to learn the issue of the trial, and the police had great difficulty in preventing the crowd from lyaching Perst, who is a German, and his confederate.

perhaps true that the position filled at one and the same

-A visitor at the well-known hotel of Gen. McMackis of Mississippi, who died latery, was sur-prised on going down to dismer to hear a loss! voice from the dising room preclaiming. "Oh, here's yer nice mock-turile soup! Oh, here's yer nice mock-turile soup! Here's yer lamb and ham, yer jelly and yer jam!" Subsequently the General explained that he thus announced his bill of fare, instead of having it printed, out of consideration for the Mississippi Legislature. "A good many of them come here from time to time," he said, "and so few can

read that I found it best to give my bill of fare ries too. -Frederick Bodenstedt, the German poet, nown also by the name of Mirzah Schaffy, has been bee turing in Garmany upon the impressions received by him in his recent tur of America. He says that the American citizen, while loving his country at large, has fittle or none of the local patriotism that abounds in other ands. He compares the American people to a vitories army marching rapidly forward on the road of progress, with every sense elect and every every at command. In the future he thinks America will accomplish great things in the domain of creative art. Young Americans are working well and giving tokens of great promise is the ancient art centres of Europe.

-Chinamen in San Francisco buy their wives of importers, paying from \$300 to \$1,500, according to physical quality. Not much value is placed on mental acquirements, and the wire may be idiotic, if also pretty, without depreciation. Clim Qui was brought over by a dealer, and sold for the highest price to a propersons merchant. Size did not speak for five days, and he did not mind her adence, for she was beautiful, but at the end of that time she becan to break the exprisery and furniture, and he was forced to soud her back. She was sold successively to four Chinamen in six months, and in each case i er lunacy took a destructive form, her ourth exploit being the utter destruction of a cigar las tory. The importer has received \$6,000 from the four

husbands, and refuses to return the money. -A very interesting experiment was later made at Milan of Signor Malautti's invention for in stantaneously detaching a horse from a carriage. The horse, put at a gailup, was detached without the least shock, leaving the carriage behind, and only carrying of the horness on his back. The contrivance consists of a ver within reach of the coacliman, who with the slightest off it with lights two tittle iron nees which asten the traces. Now, as all the harness on the hors s firstened to two from bolts, fixed on the shafts, and these bolts are only held in their places by the traces, it oflows that the moment the latter are looseped the bolts slide out, and the whole of the horse's harness is deteched from the carriage, while the shafts and hars romain in their places. The experiment was repeated

with success several times. -Pau is not so full this winter as it has been on some previous occasions; but, to judge by the number of persons who follow the bounds and who fre-quent the Boglish Club, there cannot be a great falling ff. The principal amusements at Pau are bunting and lawn tennis; and the nosinis of which Lord Howth was unster the year before last, are now lumined by Mr. James Gordon Ecunett, Last year Count de Bari, the brother of the King of Nacles, who apends overy winter at Pan, had an opposition pack which hinted twice a work, but he has made his hounds over to Mr. Semett, who hunts three days a week, and has been showing excellent sport. The Pau hounds rou a dear and finish with a "bagman." When Mr. Bennett is away another American who has bunted at Pau for many winters, Mr.

Thomas Burgess acts as master. -A New Caledonia paper states that in Mare, one of the Loyalty Islands, a party of Protested natives were attacked last July, without provocation and while proparing their dinner, by a party of Catholic latives armed with bludgeons. The Protestants, takes or surprise and marmed, flet in confusion. Next day, a souday, the Catholics challenged the Protestants to an accounter to determine which was the true faith. The 'rotestants, objecting to descerate Sunday, agreed to fight on Monday, when they routed their enemies and hemined them in on a bill. The besieged were about to caritulate and pay an indemnity, when the Catholic missionaries dissuaded them, promising them the said of Freuch seldiers. The victors enraced at this interference of foreign priests, scoured the country massacring all the Catholics they met, not even sparing intacts.

...Dr. Schliemann and his wife have been staying for some time past in Emotia, at the village of Skrips, near which they have been energetically po-ing on excavations with a view to discover any remai if the prehistoric city of Orchomenos, the wealthy cap tal of the once tamous kingdom of the Minym. Sever little beyond a few relies of tombs, some vessels similar to those found in Myrona, and several insortations in the Moire Received distress. These Dr. Schniemann regards of of great value for Greek philologists. While Dr. Sound much has been comparatively unsuccessful in the rate values under his own special superintendence, his wife. who has been conducting researches in another perfe of the ground, has been fortunate enough to find what believed to be the remains of the "Treasury of Kingas

-The cricket field, the hunting field, the race course, the racast court, and the arena or abbi-sports, says the Lemba Lancet, all number a good set mainted, or even killed, smong their volumes for be modoubted value at athletic exercises to the individuand the nation more then countertulances sional mishaps which innut inevitably occ-advisable to avoid anything approaching or pastimes, it is equally necessary not to efforminger, especially in this age, when ma of "gentlemen's corrects" flangs their adver-the public press, and men or the motern as write maintlin poems to praise of each other niany pastimes infinitely more relineas to healt those we have enumerated above. Duning suf-nials in crowded non-ventilated rooms is small from nirwholesome and dangerous precture sile, and bills, infinitely more persons though medicities than either the Rugby or the Assets rules. The men who are falled by sitting in F rules. The men who are kined by stone thing hand houses, playing billiards or earls till its small house, playing billiards or earls till its small house and drinking "B." and "S" are not had op as walf and the billiary while their fellows who happen to be kined what ings, while their fellows who happen to be kined what engaged in some sport which has in it a daile of mobile and plack are spoken of as "trightful examples" of its